

腋窝淋巴结手术对全乳房切除术联合即刻两期法乳房再造患者术后并发症的影响

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摘要 **目的** 比较不同术式的腋窝淋巴结手术对全乳房切除术联合即刻两期法乳房再造患者术后并发症的影响。**方法** 收集2018年1月至2021年12月中国医科大学附属第一医院乳腺外科232例采用全乳房切除术联合即刻两期法乳房再造患者的临床资料。根据腋窝淋巴结手术方式分为前哨淋巴结活检组(SLNB组, $n = 84$)和腋下淋巴结清扫术组(ALND组, $n = 148$)。比较2组患者各项临床指标、术后并发症及预后情况。**结果** 与SLNB组比较, ALND组患者T分期和N分期更高, 接受新辅助化疗、化疗、放疗比例更高, 术后总引流量更多, 术后并发症发生率更高, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。而2组患者局部/区域复发率、远处转移率, 无病生存期比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。**结论** 全乳房切除术联合即刻两期法乳房再造术中, 与前哨淋巴结活检比较, 腋下淋巴结清扫术患者术后并发症发生率更高。

关键词 腋窝淋巴结手术; 全乳房切除术; 即刻两期法乳房再造; 并发症

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Effect of axillary lymph node surgery on complications following immediate two-stage breast reconstruction after mastectomy

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Abstract **Objective** To compare the effects of different axillary lymph node surgical procedures on complications following immediate two-stage breast reconstruction after mastectomy. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on 232 patients who underwent mastectomy with immediate two-stage breast reconstruction in the Department of Breast Surgery at the First Hospital of China Medical University between January 2018 and December 2021. Patients were divided into two groups based on the type of axillary lymph node surgery performed: the sentinel lymph node biopsy group (SLNB group, $n = 84$) and the axillary lymph node dissection group (ALND group, $n = 148$). We compared baseline characteristics, surgical procedures, and postoperative complications between the two groups. **Results** The ALND group had a higher prevalence of advanced T and N stages, received neoadjuvant chemotherapy more frequently, and underwent chemotherapy and radiotherapy at a higher rate compared to the SLNB group. Additionally, the ALND group experienced greater drainage volume and a significantly higher complication rate (all $P < 0.05$). Postoperative infection was the most common complication observed in the ALND group. Importantly, no significant differences were found in long-term outcomes (local/regional recurrence, distant metastasis, and disease-free survival) between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** In patients undergoing immediate two-stage breast reconstruction after mastectomy, axillary lymph node dissection is associated with a higher rate of reconstruction complications compared to sentinel lymph node biopsy.

Keywords axillary lymph node surgery; mastectomy; immediate two-stage breast reconstruction; complication

乳腺癌是女性最常见的癌症之一^[1]。目前, 早期筛查、认识提高以及治疗手段优化使乳腺癌死亡率大幅降低, 并使更多患者有资格接受乳房再造手

术。乳腺癌术后两期法(扩张器-假体置换法)乳房再造^[2]因手术创伤小、术后恢复快、避免因乳房缺失造成的心理障碍等优点已经成为乳腺癌术后乳房再造的主要术式之一^[3-4]。实施乳房切除术期间对腋窝淋巴结的评估是患者预后和术后综合治疗的重要依据。前哨淋巴结活检术和腋下淋巴结清扫术是腋窝淋巴结手术评估的标准术式^[5]。腋下淋巴结清扫术与术后局部感觉功能障碍、肩关节活动度降

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低和上肢淋巴水肿等并发症的发生显著相关。对于早期乳腺癌患者,前哨淋巴结活检有助于避免腋下淋巴结清扫,且SENOMAC等^[6-7]的研究结果表明,接受放疗的1枚或2枚前哨淋巴结阳性患者可以豁免腋下淋巴结清扫术,5年无复发生存率相似。然而,淋巴结手术与即刻乳房再造对术后并发症的影响并未明确。本研究收集我院乳腺外科全乳房切除术联合即刻两期法乳房再造患者的临床资料,探讨不同腋窝淋巴结手术对全乳房切除术联合即刻两期法乳房再造患者术后并发症的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料及分组

收集2018年1月至2021年12月于中国医科大学附属第一医院乳腺外科实施全乳房切除术联合即刻两期法乳房再造术的乳腺癌患者的临床资料。纳入标准:(1)年龄 ≥ 18 岁;(2)确诊乳腺癌并实施单侧全乳房切除术,且同期行胸肌后扩张器即刻乳房再造;(3)扩张器植入层次为胸肌后或部分胸肌后;(4)未联合自体组织再造;(5)术后定期随访。排除标准:(1)乳腺肿瘤侵犯胸壁或皮肤,或有远处转移;(2)既往接受过乳房放射治疗;(3)同期行双侧乳房手术;(4)扩张器植入层次为胸肌前;(5)失访。本研究获得医院医学伦理委员会批准[伦理批号(2024)579号],患者均知情同意并签署知情同意书。共纳入232例。根据腋窝淋巴结手术方式分为前哨淋巴结活检组(SLNB组, $n = 84$)和腋下淋巴结清扫术组(ALND组, $n = 148$)。

1.2 手术方法

手术各环节均由同一乳房再造治疗组医生完成。

1.2.1 腋窝手术方式的选择:根据影像学检查、穿刺活检病理及术中冰冻病理确定患者腋窝手术方式。(1)术前临床腋窝淋巴结检查结果阴性者,术中先行前哨淋巴结活检术,如术中冰冻病理回报为转移癌,则改行腋下淋巴结清扫术;(2)术前临床腋窝淋巴结检查结果阳性者,直接行腋下淋巴结清扫术。

1.2.2 全乳切除术联合即刻两期法乳房再造术:患者取仰卧位,双臂外展,麻醉后先行乳腺癌手术,即全乳房切除伴同侧前哨淋巴结活检术/腋下淋巴结

清扫术。充分冲洗止血后于胸大肌后建立适当的囊腔并置入圆形扩张器,囊腔大小以足够松弛包裹扩张器为准。对于乳房体积较大者,可胸大肌联合补片覆盖扩张器。置入的扩张器内填充适量生理盐水,以乳房皮瓣无张力为宜。囊腔内放置引流管并妥善固定,切口美容缝合。

1.3 观察指标

记录患者一般临床资料,包括年龄、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、吸烟史、高血压、糖尿病病史,肿瘤临床分期(T分期、N分期)、辅助治疗情况、扩张器植入层次等;记录患者手术情况,包括手术时间、术中出血量、术后引流量及引流管留置时间、术后并发症发生情况;记录患者预后情况,包括肿瘤局部/区域复发、远处转移、无病生存情况。随访时间截至2024年3月。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,2组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;计数资料采用率(%)表示,2组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组一般临床资料比较

结果显示,与SLNB组比较,ALND组T分期、N分期更高,接受新辅助化疗、化疗、放疗比例更高,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。而2组年龄,BMI,吸烟、高血压、糖尿病比例,扩张器植入层次比较均无统计学差异(均 $P > 0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 2组手术情况比较

结果显示,与SLNB组比较,ALND组总引流量显著增多($P < 0.05$);而2组患者手术时间、术中出血量、引流管留置时间比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),见表2。

2.3 2组术后并发症比较

结果显示,总体并发症发生率为23.28%。与SLNB组比较,ALND组术后并发症发生率显著增高,差异有统计学意义($P = 0.034$)。其中,ALND组术后感染发生率高于SLNB组($P < 0.05$);而2组皮下出血或积液、皮瓣坏死、切口裂开、扩张器破裂、扩张器取出、包膜挛缩等并发症发生率比较无统计学差异(均 $P > 0.05$)。见表3。

表1 2组患者一般临床资料比较
Tab.1 Comparison of general clinical characteristics between the two groups

Item	SLNB group (n = 84)	ALND group (n = 148)	t/χ ²	P
Age (year)	41.85 ± 8.413	42.66 ± 7.804	-0.513	0.609
BMI (kg/m ²)	22.76 ± 3.122	23.55 ± 3.359	-1.227	0.223
Smoking [n (%)]	5 (5.96)	11 (7.43)	0.183	0.669
Hypertension [n (%)]	8 (9.52)	15 (10.14)	0.022	0.881
Diabetes [n (%)]	4 (4.76)	10 (6.75)	0.376	0.540
T stage [n (%)]			32.521	<0.001
Is	21 (25.00)	14 (9.46)		
T ₁	35 (41.67)	29 (19.59)		
T ₂	24 (28.57)	95 (64.19)		
T ₃	2 (2.38)	8 (5.41)		
N stage [n (%)]			80.859	<0.001
N ₀	80 (95.24)	51 (34.46)		
N ₁	4 (4.76)	64 (43.24)		
N ₂	0 (0.00)	28 (18.92)		
N ₃	0 (0.00)	5 (3.38)		
Neoadjuvant chemotherapy [n (%)]	7 (8.33)	39 (26.35)	10.944	0.001
Adjuvant therapy [n (%)]	27 (32.14)	85 (57.43)	13.725	<0.001
Radiotherapy [n (%)]	4 (4.76)	97 (65.54)	80.526	<0.001
Expander implant level [n (%)]			0.134	0.715
Total subpectoral	24 (28.57)	39 (26.35)		
Partial subpectoral	60 (71.43)	109 (73.65)		

表2 2组患者手术指标比较
Tab.2 Comparison of operative outcomes between two groups

Item	SLNB group (n = 84)	ALND group (n = 148)	t	P
Operation time (min)	175.43 ± 34.57	164.50 ± 20.85	1.160	0.252
Blood loss (mL)	26.87 ± 7.02	29.74 ± 7.87	-1.247	0.219
Drainage volume (mL)	856.10 ± 175.13	1 025.00 ± 327.99	-2.119	0.038
Drainage tube indwelling time (d)	11.89 ± 2.751	12.44 ± 3.005	0.171	0.865

表3 2组患者术后并发症比较[n (%)]
Tab.3 Comparison of postoperative complications between two groups[n (%)]

Item	SLNB group (n = 84)	ALND group (n = 148)	χ ²	P
Hematoma or seroma	3 (3.57)	13 (8.78)	2.267	0.132
Infection	4 (4.76)	19 (12.84)	3.913	0.048
Flap necrosis	2 (2.38)	4 (2.70)	0.053	0.818
Incision dehiscence	3 (3.57)	5 (3.38)	0.138	0.710
Dilator rupture	1 (1.19)	2 (1.35)	0.335	0.563
Dilator removed	3 (3.57)	5 (3.38)	0.006	0.938
Capsular contracture	2 (2.38)	2 (1.35)	0.011	0.917
Total	13 (15.48)	41 (27.70)	4.486	0.034

2.4 2组预后比较

结果显示,患者随访时间为27~75个月,2组患

者随访时间比较无统计学差异(P > 0.05)。随访期间,SLNB组出现5例局部/区域复发,7例远处转移;

ALND组出现8例局部/区域复发,13例远处转移,2组局部/区域复发率及远处转移率比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。见表4。2组患者无病生存期

(disease-free survival,DFS)比较差异无统计学意义,见图1。

表4 2组患者预后指标比较

Tab.4 Comparison of the prognostic indexes between the two groups

Item	SLNB group (n = 84)	ALND group (n = 148)	t/ χ^2	P
Follow-up time (month)	46.583 ± 14.732	47.222 ± 15.358	0.536	0.593
Local/regional recurrence [n (%)]	5 (5.95)	8 (5.41)	0.030	0.862
Distant metastasis [n (%)]	7 (8.33)	13 (8.78)	0.014	0.906

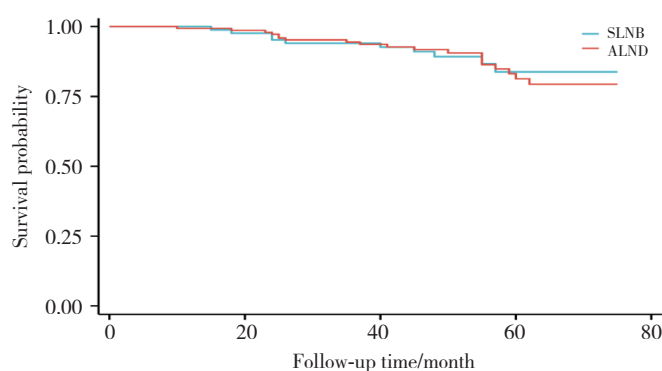


图1 2组患者DFS Kaplan-Meier曲线

Fig.1 Disease-free survival estimated by Kaplan-Meier curve in two groups

3 讨论

随着乳腺癌筛查的普及和筛查技术的提高,乳腺癌早期检出率增高。越来越多的研究^[8]认为乳腺切除术联合即刻乳房再造是一种安全的术式。然而,乳腺切除术联合即刻乳房再造的并发症高于单纯乳房切除术^[9]。因此,乳腺切除术联合即刻乳房再造术前充分考虑影响手术结果的因素并评估手术风险,更好地预测再造结果尤为重要。腋窝淋巴结状态是乳腺癌最重要的预后因素之一。目前,前哨淋巴结活检术和腋下淋巴结清扫术已经成为了乳腺癌腋窝淋巴结状态评估及分期的标准程序。

本研究结果显示,与SLNB组比较,ALND组患者T分期、N分期更高,接受新辅助化疗、化疗、放疗比例更高(均 $P < 0.05$)。这种差异与乳腺癌的综合治疗策略相吻合,即更高T分期、N分期患者则更有可能接受(新)辅助治疗。(新)辅助治疗可能会影响乳房切除术联合即刻两期法乳房再造手术的结局。既往研究^[10-11]表明,新辅助化疗可能导致扩张

器丢失患者显著增加,但对肿瘤学结局无影响。术后放疗会导致乳房再造手术假体相关并发症、计划外修整手术和再造失败发生率均明显增高^[12-13],与本研究结果基本一致。

扩张器放置层次可能会对乳房再造手术结局产生一定影响。随着材料技术的进步和乳房切除术方法的改进,胸大肌前乳房再造引起医生的关注,但胸大肌后乳房再造术仍是目前乳房再造的主要方法^[14]。胸大肌前乳房再造不需要剥离胸大肌,具有恢复时间短、疼痛轻、运动畸形减少、乳房下垂自然、扩张时间短、手术操作简单等优点。但由于假体组织覆盖较薄,容易出现波纹征、假体轮廓显现、轮廓不自然、皮瓣或切口并发症等情况,而且材料费用较高^[15-16]。多数研究^[17-18]显示,再造平面似乎不会显著影响扩张器-假体交换时间和患者的生活质量结局,且胸大肌前和胸大肌后即刻假体乳房再造的并发症发生率相当。但是,胸大肌前乳房再造对患者基础身体状况、乳房皮瓣厚度和质量等要求较高,且扩张后扩张器被覆组织厚度变薄,目前两期

法胸大肌前乳房再造应用较少。本研究中的乳房再造均为胸大肌后再造,其中72.84%为胸大肌联合补片覆盖扩张器,27.16%为单纯胸大肌覆盖扩张器,且2组患者比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。

本研究中再造乳房的总体并发症发生率为23.28%,与以往研究^[17-18]结果一致。本研究结果显示,与SLNB组比较,ALND组患者的总引流量更多,术后并发症发生率更高(均 $P < 0.05$)。其中,2组术后感染的发生率差异有统计学意义($P = 0.048$);但皮下出血及积液、皮瓣坏死、切口裂开、扩张器丢失、扩张器破裂、包膜挛缩等并发症发生率比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。ALND组术后感染率增加可能是淋巴组织破坏更多、引流量及引流时间增加、手术时间延长等所致。VERMA等^[19]开展了一项基于扩张器的即刻乳房再造的回顾性研究,结果显示切除超过4枚腋窝淋巴结的患者发生再造相关并发症的风险明显增高,表现为更易发生血清肿或更多的扩张器丢失。每多切除1枚淋巴结可使发生任何并发症的风险增加4%。在另一项为期10年的回顾性研究^[20]中,接受腋下淋巴结清扫术患者的再造并发症发生率为31%,而未接受腋下淋巴结清扫术患者为10%,在控制了潜在的混杂因素(年龄、吸烟、肥胖、再造类型、有无浸润性疾病、化疗和放疗)后,接受腋下淋巴结清扫术患者的并发症风险增加了3.49倍。因此,腋窝手术对即刻两期法乳房再造结局的影响并不意外,因为它涉及额外的手术、更多的手术层面、潜在的淋巴引流以及随后更高的并发症风险。引流量增多、引流时间延长、相对较高的放疗发生率、手术时间更长等均可能是同时接受腋下淋巴结清扫术的即刻乳房再造相关并发症增多的影响因素^[20]。

综上所述,全乳房切除术联合即刻两期法乳房再造术中,与前哨淋巴结活检比较,腋下淋巴结清扫术患者术后并发症发生率更高。本研究可以帮助外科医生在可能实施腋下淋巴结清扫术的情况下,更好预测患者的再造结果。本研究为回顾性研究,样本量较小且随访观察时间较短。另外未能考虑所有可能的混杂因素,包括切除的乳房组织体积、乳房切除术皮瓣厚度和切口部位数量(单切口与双切口)的差异等。因此,今后需扩大样本量,延长随访时间,进一步探索相关因素对全乳切除术联合即刻

两期法乳房再造患者术后并发症及预后的影响。

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病史和必要的实验室检查结果,可有效提高异位嗜铬细胞瘤诊断的准确率,有利于临床医生进行术前诊断即病理前诊断,为术中可能出现的血压波动较大等风险做出针对性预判和围手术期准备,从而降低围手术期心脑血管意外的风险,对于患者的良好预后意义重大。

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